## THE GALLOWS.

Execution of Dowey, at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

HIS CONFESSION.

### Frightful Scenes at the Scaffold.

(From the Charlottetown (Prince Edward) North Star, April 13.]

One of the most frightini scenes which ever occurred in a civilized land took place on Fownal square on Tuesday last. We refer to the execution of Bowey. A thrill of horror ran through the community as the details of the frightful occurrence became known. Even the large crowd present of all degrees of society, were so far moved at the terrible spectacle as to denounce in loud tones the proceedings as murderous, we have asked outselves, in contemplation of this bowey tragedy, whether we live in a civilized, humans community and in the latter part of the mineteenth century.

acquaintance of F. McQ.—. During all my voyages and when I was not guitty. You all know, my dear friends, the kind of places which sallors resort to when on shore—brothels, gambling houses and taverns. If there should be any of my class here listening to me, I beg of them, as they value their soul's saluvation, to shun those names of infamy, which in large towns, lead so many to destruction. If any among my biseners should recognize in the unfortunate culprit now before them the smart steward in whose conseene songs and ribaid jests they joined, I beseech them, for the love of God, to give up their evil ways and return to God. I knew very little about religion in my youth and what I did know I speedily forgot. I have said that there is scarcely any sin of which I have not been guilty, and these sins were known only to God and myself. Thousands there are in the world whose record is as black and as heimous as mime—whose lives are as wild and as reckless, who never tulink of heir God or their last end. To those I would especially address myself and from them to beware of the evil tendency of the first them to be a continuous service. Never stray from the footpages of ortion, never longest the religious lessons and in the most service. Never stray from the footpages of ortion, never longest the religious lessons and pricessions of your youth. Never forget the religious lessons and pricessions of your youth. Never frequent houses of all fame, and, above all thims, quit haunting taverns. But, you may say, we do not want your advice; we are neither drunkards nor murderers. My friends, I never was a drinkard, and until the last few months! was not a murderer. But you see what i did in a moment of passion. Unless you have the grace of God about you, unless you have the grace of God about you, unless you have the grace of God about you, unless you have the grace of God about you, unless you have the grace of God about you, unless you have the grace of God about you, the summer of the summer of the summer of the summer o

prisoner stood up and the sherif brought the chair away. The hangman now appeared for the last time and fastened the prisoner's legs together and draw the elack cap over his face. Dowey continued praying until the hangman withdrew and cut the rope which held the trap. He immediately fell, and in the descent.

"It is just: 'Praise God, it is god, and made use of the expressions, 'O my poor neck !' and "I am suffering!' His waole demeanor was quiet and resigned—no repining at his terrile lot—not a word of repreach. He requested Rev. Mr. Pope to read a passage from a listle book which he was fond of, "The Faithful Promiser." The little volume was of a religious character, and of course furnished comfort to him during the fearful ordeal through which he was passing.

While preparations were in progress to take the suffering man again to the guilows Dr. Mackieson offered him some wine. Dowey asked what it was, and hearing that it was wine, he refused it. "It will sustain you," said the pilysician. "The grace of God has sustained me thus far, and will sustain me throughout," returned poor Dowey. Such a manifestation of Caristian fortitude and reliance his made a deep landression upon the community, and his demoanor throughout the latter hours of his life astonished and rejoiced the clerrymen and other friends. We may here state that when he was first taken to prison he vowed that he never again would taste liquor, lot the result of his imprisonment be what I would.

It is stated that the attendant physician and the attendantistrator should be appeared to his more again would taste liquor, lot the result of his imprisonment be what I would.

It is stated that the attendant physician and the apacity they had a perfect right to utter if they saw if the liquor had been such as a perfect right to utter if they saw if the liquor had been such as a perfect right to utter if they saw if the liquor had been such as a perfect right to utter if they saw if the liquor had been such as a perfect right to utter if they saw if the liquor had been such as a perfect right to utter if they saw if the liquor had been such as a perfect right to

THE BARKHAMSTED MURDER CASE.—John Evans, charged with the murder of James Hickox, in Barkbamsted, a few weeks since, was tried in Litchfield. By agreement of the counsel he pleaded guilty to the second count, murder in the second orgree; and on this he will be sent to the State Prison for life. It appeared that Hickox had been sleeping with Evans' wife while he was off at worx, and finally the wife pain more attention to Hickox than to her husband. To settle the matter Evans cut the throat of his wife's lover, and thus ended his intercourse with her.—Harrford Times, April 23.

## BEN BUTLER.

Summer as to the Alabama Claims-War

dence, corner of I and Fitteenth streets, there is a plain wooden structure divided into two apartlatter is a cosey, snug little apartment, plainly furnished, but walled with bookcases filled with legal

war to the South. Of course the hast legal y resulted from the first; for after belligerency is accorded by a mation there is no objection to the sale of arms by any neutral nation to the benigerent. We sold arms to Mexico as against the French invasion; we supplied mutes to the French to transport their luggage trains from Vera Cruz to Mexico. So we bought arms of all nations in Europe. So there is nothing in our neutrality laws against our sehing arms einer to Peru or Chile, and we have been saining them arms in their war against Spain.

Correspondent—Therefore, General, if we were to acknowledge Cluba belligerent there would be no objection to our sehing arms to the Cuoans?

BUTLER—Precisely, sir. There would then be no objection, even if there is now. Therefore the gravity of Mr. Summer's accusation depends upon the propriety of the recognition by England of the rights of belligerency in the recess. But we must remember that our complaint in that behalf is as grave and commanding against France and Spain as against England. I am inclined to think Mr. Summer put too much stress upon the haste of this recognition as to time, because on the 17th of July by formal declaration of war we acknowledged the confederacy as belligerent; and in a war which lasted four years, whether belligerency was acknowledged on the 17th of May or the 17th of July of the first year, certanily could not be a matter of so grave consequence, if it might be acknowledged at all.

Courseyondent—How does Sumner's idea of a blockade strike you, General?

HUTLER—I am not quite prepared to adopt Mr. Summer's definition of a bockade, or of the state of the beligerency of the confederacy on the occan, because our proclamation of blockade of the 19th of April, pending the recognition by other nations, recites tinat a combination of persons have threatened to grant pretended letters of marque to authorize the bearers to commit assaults on the lives, vessels and property of the good clitzens engaged on the high seas not in the waters of the United

by making degroundwork of this complaint sympathy with a rebellion against constituted government so grave an offence, puts this country in a false position.

Commission state of extending sympathy with the country in a false position.

Commission against the country in a false position, and the country in the oppressed of all nations as the political refuge and sanctuary of all rebeis and insurrection its against all governments, we must necessarily hold, and in practice did hold, that all rebeils on and insurrection were right, and all attempts of government to smodule or put down insurrection or rebeilion were wrong. We aiways found ourselves in sympathy, at least, with rebellion, whether in greece, in Poland, in Hungary, in Canada in 1830, or in Grete in 1895 and 1839. So that it is not remarkable that while Mr. Samner was making a speech in one end of the Capitol against England for her early recognition of the rebellion of the South, the House of Representatives, in the other end of the Capitol, were instructing the President to take early means to recognize the rebellion is to can against Spain. Besides, we have almost canonized rebellion on this Continent by the Monroe doctrine, which bids us to interrer with all rebellions where any people are asserting their unwillingness to be governed by any other government than that of their choice. Now, if sympathy with rebellion is the grat of our oraplaint against their unwillingness to be governed by any other government than that of their choice. Now, if sympathy with rebellion is the grat of our oraplaint against cher hations. Mr. summer would undoubtedly reply to this thin we never issued proclamations according beingerent rights at seat of proclamations according beingerent rights at seat of proclamations according beingerent rights at seat of the fact, the present of the sentence of the proclamations according beingerent r

notwithstanding it was founded on slavery and was a robelion, to destroy a nation with which she was claiming to be on friendly relations.

Correspondent—Alter all, General, you come to the same end as Summer himself, though by a niferent road.

BUTLER.—Yes, sir, my view of the matter leads to the same result as Mr. Summer's, that the e must be atonement and reparation for these wrongs, and I have only thought of this position as disembarrassing our just claims from the necessity of reversing our doctrine of sympathy with rebellion and insurrection. How to found our claims upon breach of international law need not be considered at all if am right in what I believe to have been the great object of England in her and of the rebellion. In other words, it was not to aid rebellion as rebeilion, it was not to aid rebellion as rebeilion, it was not to aid savery as savery, but it was to take advantage of a rebeilion it anded on slavery to crush out the government of the United States—a successful manufacturing and commercial rival.

Correspondent—What reparation would you have us demand?

BUTLER.—Mr. Summer has not said what reparation he proposes, except that he wants pay for all damings inflicted. He has not shown how it is possible for England, consistently with national honor, to make that reparation; and it is not easy to say, because England may say to do the either view—that of Mr. Hy and the conquered belieged to say on please; but we are not yet brought into court, and you have a claim gates one of the firm, who is in insolvency, against whom you have not conquered us, and you cannot dictate terms to us till you do. You have a claim gates one of the firm, who is in insolvency, against whom you have not conquered us, and you cannot dictate terms to us till you do. You have a claim gates one of the firm, who is in insolvency, against whom you have not conquered us, and you cannot dictate terms to us till you do. You have a claim gates in the precase with the conquered belieger and provided the proposition of th

we can afford to wait it is for England to say what is to be done next.

Correspondent—Don't for think it is lowering our national dignity to send a representative there? Butler. But

at a point a little this side of Mount Pleasant Ceme pany have bought out the Newark and Paterson Railroad Company, the line of which has been in

This eminent physician, so widely known in con-nection with the ouslness of life insurance in the United States, died in New York yesterday, in the United States, died in New York yesterday, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was born in this city, on the 28th of June, 1808, and graduated in Columbia College in the distinguished class of 1828. He studied his profession first in the office of the late Doctor Valentine Mott; subsequently in the schools of Philadelphia, and afterwards in Paris, under teachers of the highest repute. He translated an able work on auscultation and percussion, which attracted much attention. Twenty-six years since he was elected medical examiner of the Mutual Lite insurance Company, an important office, which he held to the day of his decease.

a journalist of repute, died yesterday at the lunatic asylum, Flatbush, L. L., where he had been taken a short time since by his friends. Mr. McCloskey was favorably known to the citizens of Brooklyn, where he occupied the position of managing editor upon one or the papers. He retired from that position in the early part of the rebellion. Shortly after he was appointed City Clerk, holding at the same time the appointment of stenographer in the County Court. Mr. McCloskey was superseded in 1885 in the city cierkship. Since then he has been a contributor to the editorial columns of one of the metropolitan Sunday papers. He was about forty years of age and leaves a wife and two children. a journalist of repute, died vesterday at the lunatic

DETROIT, Mich., April 24, 1869.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
Articles of association under the general telegraph law of our State have been filed with the Secretary of State for the organization of a new telegraph company, styled the People's Line, and cover all routes in the State traversed by the Western Union Telein the State traversed by the Western Union Telegraph Company. The organizers are Henry N. Walker, of the Detroit Free Press; Senow, secretary of the Western Press Association; Jacob F. Farrand, president of a national bank; Barker, late Mayor of Detroit; E. Wendell, cashier National Bank and other wealthy and enterprising gentemen. They propose to reduce the price of telegraphing to postal prices—tweaty cents for any number of miles up to 500—and will be prepared to ask Cengress for a contract at the next session for a telegraph postal law at prices five cents less than the mubbare out at the late session.

A move is making at Indianapolis to organize a company in Indiana, with the same design, under the general laws of that State. The whole West is now taking the matter of cheap telegraphing in hand, it, Isonis is to be the headquarters in Missouri for a new company in opposition to the Western Union in the Soutawest.

# SPRAGUE.

and What it Looks Like—Cranston Mills-Their Appearance and Mode of Working-The Two Families of Rhode Island—Th

Sprague's print works are nere. From this village goes forth daily an enormous quantity of those call-Narraganset, which may fatrly challenge compari initials run over everything. You find then on the calico boxes, on the fire engine, on the ma

many quies, orderly people, satisfied apparently cheery contentment that go my the that feeding of the content of the content